

be subject to the instructions which may be given by the president of the United States for the regulation of their conduct; and their commissions shall be revocable at his pleasure. *Provided*, That before any commission shall be granted, as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the vessel for which the same may be required, and the commander thereof, for the time being, shall give bond to the United States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessel, in the penal sum of seven thousand dollars; or, if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, in the penal sum of fourteen thousand dollars, with condition for observing the treaties and laws of the United States, and the instructions which may be given, as aforesaid; and also for satisfying all damages and injuries which shall be done, contrary to the tenor thereof, by such commissioned vessel; and for delivering up the commission, when revoked by the president of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any Tripolitan vessel, goods, or effects, which shall be so captured and brought into port by any private armed vessel of the United States, duly commissioned as aforesaid, may be adjudged good prize, and thereupon shall accrue to the owners and officers, and men of the capturing vessel, and shall be distributed according to the agreement which shall have been made between them, or, in failure of such agreement, according to the discretion of the court having cognizance of the capture.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the seamen may be engaged to serve in the navy of the United States for a period not exceeding two years; but the president may discharge the same sooner, if in his judgment, their services may be dispensed with.

NATHANIEL MACON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives*,  
AARON BURR,

*Vice-president of the United States, and president of the Senate.*

Approved, February 6, 1802.

TH. JEFFERSON,  
*President of the United States.*

B R U S S E L S, December 17.

LETTERS from Amiens mention that but three of the negotiators have met, viz. the French, English, and Batavia. However, every preparation is already made to receive the others. It is conjectured their meeting will not take place before January. In the mean-time the conferences between the English and French ministers are kept up. The marquis del Campo d'Alange, minister plenipotentiary from the court of Naples, and count Westphal, are daily expected. What ministers may be sent by the courts of Russia and Berlin are not yet known.

P A R I S, December 25.

In private interviews and conversations, the manner of the chief consul is uncommonly timid, or rather, as we should say, shy. When a person is introduced upon any business, he looks at him once, with some steadiness, in the way the French call—fixing; after which he drops his eyes, and rarely again turns them on the visitor, during the whole interview. To what is said, he listens attentively, but makes few answers; and the applicant comes away with the certainty, that his business will be considered of, but with very little insight into the turn it may take. At Malmaison, the ex-bishops are, more than any other persons, the companions of Buonaparte. With them he frequently walks in the grounds of this little residence, which he has laid out with much attention and expense, according to the English fashion. In other respects he is but ill accommodated there. The house is literally an indifferent one; an old and small chateau, lately belonging to a Madame Desvieux, the widow of a banker. The princely domain of Richieu, which nearly encompasses the grounds, has been purchased by Massena, the richest and the least popular of all the republican generals.

December 27.

The consuls have issued an arrete from the publication of which, in the Isle of St. Louis, at Senegal, French ships alone shall be admitted to carry on trade, in all parts of the French colony of St. Louis, at Senegal. Neutral ships, which shall be there loading at that period may complete it, and there shall be granted them for that purpose a delay of two decades.

TRIBUNATE.

*Sitting of the 4th.*

Adet made a report, from the committee appointed to examine the treaty with the United States, and concluded with proposing to pass it into a law.

Felix Beaujour observed, that in refusing to ratify the second article of the convention, the United States had more injured their own interests than ours. In renouncing our protection they did not sufficiently reflect upon their relative situation to England, which surrounds them on all sides, and to which they have nothing to oppose but their militia, of whom scarcely a single battalion could be mustered before the English could burn some of their most flourishing cities, situated on rivers capable of being entered by the largest ships of war. He admitted that we had no right to require more than a reciprocity of advantage. But he would pass it to the United States, whether it would not have become them to grant something more to us than to England, their intercourse with which is much less advantageous to their interests.

Legonides took a view of the convention in its general stipulations. As to the particular articles,

he was afraid that too-much generosity had been shown on these which related to the navigation of neutrals in time of war; more especially when he compared them with the precaution and restrictions insisted upon by England in all stipulations with the powers of the North.

He should vote, however, for the adoption of the treaty, on account of the circumstances under which it was entered into, and because it was to be only of short duration. It was to continue for eight years only, and he did not suppose that during that period we should be engaged in a maritime war, the only case in which the convention can be injurious to us. In the mean-time, he would advise the Americans to reflect upon their situation, and to consider that the very extension of their commerce would lead to a rivalry with England, and consequently render our alliance more necessary.

This speech was ordered to be printed and the discussion adjourned until to-morrow.

L O N D O N, December 27.

The report which has prevailed for some days, of an abrupt interruption to the negotiation for peace, is, we are happy to say, without foundation. We before stated that many unlooked for objects had presented themselves for consideration, and that the conclusion of the definitive treaty, would in consequence, be probably delayed till February, but we have the fullest assurances that the negotiation hitherto, has been conducted to the satisfaction of our government.

The circumstance of Spain not having yet sent a minister to Amiens, is construed into an unwillingness on the part of that power, to accede to the preliminary conditions of the peace; it is probable, however, that the chief consul, who, in the first instance, assumed to himself the power of disposing of its most valuable colonies, will continue to act for her in the minor consideration of mere official detail; and it must be manifest to both, that it is only through the influence of France that she could have obtained peace on terms so favourable as that which is now proposed to her.

We are of opinion that Spain would have willingly purchased peace at even a higher rate than the surrender of Trinidad, but supposing such was not the fact, yet still she has fallen to so abject a state of dependence on the will of France, that we cannot believe she would for such an object, hazard the displeasure of the French executive, by withholding their concurrence to any point which the latter had stipulated.

Our merchants engaged in the Spanish trade, have received intimation, that there does not exist any probability of a rupture with the court of Madrid, and they are accordingly engaged in extensive shipments.

N E W - Y O R K, February 23.

*Extract of a letter from Cayenne, received in this city, via Baltimore, dated January 3d.*

“By the definitive peace between France and Portugal, the limits of the French and Portuguese Guyana being fixed at the Caramatuba river, citizen Victor Hugues, agent of the colony at Cayenne, has just sent suitable persons to reconnoitre and take possession thereof. The colony is in a state of the most perfect tranquillity.”

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 23.

A very high N. E. wind prevailed yesterday, accompanied with rain, hail and snow. Several vessels in the harbour, we are informed, have been injured.

We understand, that a person has been detected in attempting to negotiate false British government bills. He is now in confinement in our gaol.

On Saturday arrived in this port the French cutter La Terreur, captain Candon, in 50 days passage from Brest, which he left 17 days subsequent to the departure of the fleet destined for the West-Indies.

Captain Candon informs, that the list of the fleet published in our last, was perfectly correct; and that another Squadron was fitting out at L'Orient and Rochefort, which it was expected would sail in a few days for the West-Indies.

Captain Candon is the bearer of dispatches to our government from the French republic, and proceeded with them yesterday morning to the city of Washington. We are unable to state the object or nature of these dispatches.

February 24.

Captain Monteith, of the brig Joseph Harvey, arrived yesterday from Cadiz, informs, that while there he received a letter from captain Blackwell, dated Algiers, December 31, stating the capture of a Tripolitan brig and two hundred men, by the United States frigate Philadelphia.

The Boston frigate had arrived at Algiers. The President, commodore Dale, and the Philadelphia, captain Barron, were cruising off Tripoli, in December. The Essex, captain Bainbridge, was off Gibraltar.

It is intimated that a French commercial house in New-York, has contracted to supply with provisions the army and navy which are to be stationed in the West-Indies.

B A L T I M O R E, February 20.

*Highly Important to American Farming and Planting.*

It appears, from a great number of facts, that a capacity to produce cotton or cotton-wool really exists in a very extensive portion of the United States. It begins in the southern counties of New-Jersey,

and in the northern counties of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and continues through the Carolinas, Georgia, Kentucky and the Mississippi and Ohio territories. The southern line of Pennsylvania continued eastward and westward, seems to be the northern boundary of what may be called the cotton-district of the United States.

The facts, which prove the cotton to be easily producible in the Delaware and Maryland counties of New-Castle and Cecil, are numerous and well ascertained. It will of course grow equally well in the Jersey counties of Cape-May, Cumberland, Salem and part of Gloucester, and in the Maryland Harford county. The inducements to raise this clean, excellent and useful raw material in every part of our country, are manifest and great. By raising it on Delaware and Chesapeake bays, manufactures will soonest take place soonest become extensive; and it is by manufactures that cotton must be supported in price. The season to cultivate cotton is near at hand. It should be commenced as soon as the danger of frost is past. Every industry should be used to procure cotton seed in all places. The grocer and fallow chandlers in the towns are likely to possess the cotton seed, or to know where it can be procured. Many of the merchants may have the seed or know where it can be purchased. The winter has been very mild and the season is uncommonly favourable for numerous and extensive experiments. It is hoped, that no well disposed citizen will suffer a single spoonful of this cotton seed to be lost or to lie unplanted.

The places, in every township and hundred, best adapted to it, are those where the effects of frost are usually the most moderate. This point merits particular attention in South-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. It is understood, that frosts are less severe near to the Atlantic, and to our salt bays and rivers. The supply of cotton for Great-Britain alone, which was in 1781, five millions of pounds weight, was in 1787, twenty-two millions and one half, and is supposed now to be forty millions of pounds weight. The cotton mills are increasing, and France, Germany and Holland are zealously adopting the cotton manufactures. There is no danger of a want of consumption and vent. The West-India islands, and the sugar colonies in South-America will be led to pursue the cultivation of sugar, coffee, cocoa, pimento and ginger, and to leave the cotton principally to the American states. We shall soon turn to the use of winter clothing of cotton instead of those imported of wool, which indeed will be the case among the working people of Europe, if cotton should materially decline, for it can be worked by machines and mills. This would make a new and vast demand for cotton.

It is our policy to wear all kinds of cotton goods, in preference to those imported of wool, silk, flax, hemp and leather. The manufacturers of all our states have a great interest in the cultivation of cotton, for New-England, New-York, Jersey and Pennsylvania manufacturers may as well employ themselves upon our American cotton-wool, as English, French, Dutch or Germans, after it has been carried to Europe. The raisers of rice, tobacco, indigo, cattle, grain and grass, have a great interest in the employment of part of our people on cotton, because rice, tobacco, indigo, cattle, grain and grass, will be raised in less proportions, and will consequently bear higher prices. Let then all our planters and farmers in the country, south of the Pennsylvania line, put in, as soon as the season admits, all the cotton seed they can procure, that a great variety and number of moderate experiments may shew us what our country is able to do in this most important and illy estimated branch of American agriculture.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The quantity exported in 1801, appears to have been nearly eighteen millions of pounds weight, worth four millions and one half of dollars, and loading on stone ballast, 150 sail of vessels of 209 tons burthen each. Ten years ago we did not ship a bale of American cotton. Of the quantity above mentioned, two-thirds or three-fourths were produced by our own soil and industry.

February 22.

A summary of the value of exports from each state, from the 1st Oct. 1800, to the 30th Sept. 1801.

From New-Hampshire,	555,055
Vermont,	57,267
Massachusetts,	14,870,556
Rhode-Island,	1,852,773
Connecticut,	1,446,216
New-York,	19,851,136
New-Jersey,	25,406
Pennsylvania,	17,438,193
Delaware,	662,042
Maryland,	12,834,543
Virginia,	6,482,028
North-Carolina,	874,884
South-Carolina,	14,304,045
Georgia,	1,735,939
Tennessee,	29,430

Dollars 93,020,513

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

TREASURY, DEPARTMENT,

Register's office, February 10, 1802.

February 27.

The produce of the post-office in Great-Britain, in the year 1761, was only 36,400l. In 1781, it was 142,400l.—and on the first of January, 1801, it was no less than 716,000l. Making an increase in 40 years of 679,600l. sterling.

At a meeting of the master-hatters of the town of Boston, they voted unanimously to petition congress to lay an additional duty on imported hats.